

1917

Great European Invasion of the United States vividly portrayed by Edwin Balmer in the

Great American Novel-1917

Every reader, man or woman, of any age can see himself or herself and those held dear, in the movements of the characters of the play. Being fiction of the highest character, it is like all works of the highest character, based upon absolutely accurate information. The situations which occur are those which would occur in actual war. The military facts mentioned as an INCIDENT to the novel are obtained from authoritative sources. The conduct of troops and the word pictures of events are taken from actual happenings under identical conditions.

While not denying the inevitable results of a European invasion of this country, the author does not confess eventual failure, thus sacrificing a large element of public interest, but shows the American people fighting more vigorously after each reverse, and with notable exception, becoming more noble and more determined and eventually saving their civilization.

This great novel will begin next Saturday and will be continued each Saturday until the full novel is published. 1917 will appear exclusively in the Saturday Standard.

Watch for it Next Saturday--It Surely Is a Thriller

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

PARTY LINES NOT DRAWN.

Party lines have been disregarded on the submarine issue now before congress. Even state delegations of the same party have been split.

Today Senator Geo. Sutherland made a vigorous speech in the senate of the United States, in defense of President Wilson's policy of refusing to warn Americans off merchantmen armed for self-defense, while Senator Smoot takes the opposition view, believing, as does Congressman Mann, that "joy-riders" should not be allowed to involve this nation in war.

THIS COUNTRY NEEDS SHIPS.

This country should have more ships. American exporters are being handicapped by British shipping interests. It is stated that a few days ago a contract for the sale of more than a million dollars' worth of cast-iron pipe could have been made with responsible parties in Argentina if the British interests which control the shipping situation had not insisted on a freight rate from New York to Buenos Aires about 100 per cent higher than the rate from Liverpool to Buenos Aires. During the year ending June 30, 1914, immediately preceding the European war, 58 per cent of our waterborne exports were carried in British ships.

The department of commerce has collected statistics showing the large tonnage of Norway's merchant marine. For every 100 persons in Norway there are 104 net tons of merchant shipping. In England the amount is 42 tons; in Germany, 7

tons; and in the United States only 6 tons.

GERMANS AGAIN ADVANCE.

Once more the Germans have come back. They are not to be denied a victory at Verdun. They have been hammering at the fortress since February 21 and, after a week of no progress, once more have gained ground.

Every advance means ability to maintain the offensive and indicates that the Teutons are superior fighters or have a larger force engaged around Verdun, a condition which brings up the question as to the number of available French forces and British reinforcements.

The Germans are driving a wedge from the north in to the center of the Verdun fortifications, and at the same time swinging to the west, as at Forges, with evident intent to encircle the fortress.

The French should be making a counter-attack, aiming at outflanking the Germans on the north. Seemingly though they have all they can do to meet the frontal attacks.

GUARDING AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Child-labor in the beet fields of Colorado is considered in a bulletin issued by the National Child Labor Committee of New York, which is the result of a series of investigations.

"Child labor in agriculture has not hitherto received public attention because it has been generally assumed that the child on the farm is in every way more fortunate than the child employed in manufacturing, mining, and trade, and consequently has relatively little or no need of protection other than that afforded by his parents," says the report. "But 260,195 or 18 per cent of the children 10 to 15 engaged in agricultural work are 'farm laborers working out,' which means they are working for persons other than their parents. The possibility of exploitation in this field is so great as to demand a thorough investigation. That many of the laborers on the home farm also are required to do fatiguing work through long periods of seasonal activity, and are at the same time deprived of schooling, is beyond question."

The report estimates that at least 5000 children, between 7 and 15, are employed yearly in the sugar-beet fields of Colorado, and that, according to estimates made by the superintendents of schools, they lose two or more school months as a result. That the loss of schooling seriously affects the progress of the beet-workers in school is shown by the fact that the average per cent of retardation among the beetworkers is 53 as compared with an average of 20 for the non-beetworkers. The work the children do in "pulling" and "topping" the beets, as described in the article, involves great physical effort when continued for 12 hours a day throughout the harvesting season. The report states that, compared with the total number of persons engaged in beet culture, the number of children under 14 employed is small and that, therefore, the industry would not suffer if they were eliminated. The compulsory education law is not enforced

in the beet sections and the report recommends the reorganization of the school system on a county-unit instead of a district basis to secure the enforcement of the law by removing it from local influence and thus control the employment of children in the beet fields.

Boards of education should so arrange the vacation period that children in the beet districts can be employed in the fields during the harvest time and still get nine to ten months of schooling each year. Here in Utah, there are very few country children working for persons other than their parents, as nearly every farm has a beet patch requiring the attention of the family.

We have no serious child-labor problem, except as relates to the taking of children out of school, and that could be overcome by having the vacation time come during the harvest season.

PANAMA CANAL MAY BE DESTROYED.

What is the matter with the Panama canal? This question is answered by an engineer and geologist in the Christian Herald who point to the possibility of the complete destruction of Gatun dam and endless slides in Culebra cut, due to the argillaceous sandstone which, when saturated with water, becomes a loblolly of mud, such as was encountered on the Canadian Pacific railroad in British Columbia. If this theory is correct, the Panama canal is yet to have its greatest disaster.

Specifically, the geological condition is that certain strata in Culebra cut (and presumably at Gold Hill), where the big "slides" have taken place, when subjected to water disintegrate into sand or a loblolly of mud. The instability of the so-called "rocks" on Panama when subjected to water has been known as far back as the day of John F. Wallace, the first chief engineer of the canal.

That the slides at Panama are due to this geological condition is the written opinion of Robert Brewster Stanton, who handled the enormous "slides," or in reality subsidences, on the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia more than a decade ago.

Mr. Stanton not only attributes the Panama canal slides to this condition, after experiments to support his views, but he points out that Gatun dam and a part of the Gatun locks rest upon an equally precarious foundation. Mr. Stanton writes: "On account of my previous experience with just such material (borings from the Panama canal), I became very much interested as early as 1908 in the nature of the so-called 'rocks' in certain strata of the Culebra cut and those on which part of the locks at Gatun were to be built, and also those underlying the greater part, if not all, of the Gatun dam.

Early in 1909 I discussed these conditions in interviews and by correspondence with eminent engineers, some of them connected with the various Panama canal commissions. I stated to those gentlemen that the chemical composition of the underlying rocks was sure to cause more and more the great slides, so-called, in the Culebra cut; also that this same material underlying part of the Gatun locks and the greater part of the Gatun dam, was (and it is) of such a nature as to make it possible some time in the future when that material, described by the geologists of the canal commissions as 'indurated clay' and again as 'argillaceous and calcareous sandstone,' should become completely saturated and changed into a loblolly of mud, for the locks and the dam itself, not to slide, but to subside, to slump into a lake of soft, silty mud and be totally destroyed."

Mr. Stanton points out that the same material and the same conditions exist today under the locks and under the dam that existed under the great land "slides" in British Columbia, and that the same moving force is being applied; that is to say, the still water of Gatun lake.

He said: "There already exist under the dam in the argillaceous sandstone the beginning of those 'loblolly lakes' of the same 'rock' already melted into silty mud, just as are found under and caused the British Columbia slide."

"That the 'mud lakes,' as I call them in their first stages of formation, exist today under the dam is shown in the borings and they are separately plotted on the section sheets in the canal commission's report of 1907. There is where I got my information of their existence."

"These 'mud lakes'—far down below the bottom of the dam itself—will increase in size as the water is forced into them (from the water lake above) and the 'rock' surrounding them becomes supersaturated. When they become large enough, and become semi-liquid like pea soup, they will be incapable of sustaining the weight of the material above them."

In the greatest slide in British Columbia it took six years, according to Mr. Stanton, from the time the water was first applied, to form the great submerged mud lake to a sufficient size and proper consistency. Then, as he says, in a moment, 155 acres of earth and boulders dropped 400 feet vertically into the silty ooze below and pushed the lower end of the mass out three quarters of a mile from its head.

"Thus," writes Mr. Stanton, "after six years of getting ready, there was moved in almost the twinkling of an eye more than half as much material as the present total excavation of the whole Panama canal and nearly five times as many cubic yards as are contained in the Gatun dam."

That Mr. Stanton did not keep his knowledge of these conditions to himself is shown by his statement that his conclusions and facts were laid before the editor of the Engineering News early in 1909 and the editor of the News at once wrote them to Mr.

Ernest Howe, the geologist of the canal commission, whose geological report on the canal appears in the commission's report of 1907.

BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

Repeatedly is the question asked, What will happen after the war? A financial writer makes this analysis of the outlook:

"In some quarters there will be violent reactions as soon as remobilization on a peace basis begins, while in others quarters there will be a resumption of activities now held in check. Inflation resulting from a plethora of money and huge war purchases has not yet run its course; and the higher prices go, the more severe will be the reaction. The true prevention or offset against these contingencies is a clear appreciation of the inevitable, followed by thorough preparedness for the event when it arrives. Fortunately, our big industrial leaders and our prominent bankers are keenly alive to the economic dangers of the times, and are setting their course accordingly. The time, when it comes, will find them entirely ready to take advantage of new conditions. In many cases current large profits are being utilized to wipe out indebtedness and to lower fixed charges; old plants will be written off or new ones created, thus leaving the best managed concerns better off after the war than before it. The whole country should begin at once conserving its war profits, not spending wastefully, and not too recklessly inflating security values; but aiming to strengthen itself for the world struggle for industrial supremacy which will come upon us irresistibly when the war is over. That struggle will be won by the nation which can produce and distribute the best goods at the lowest prices. This approaching competition is absolutely unavoidable; we are not yet prepared, and the higher the level of prices and costs maintained now, the more difficult our readjustment and progress will be later on, and the less our ultimate ability to meet the strenuous rivalry with Germany and Great Britain that will be forced upon us. The war has not yet approached the end, nor have its inflationary influences yet exhausted themselves; but preparedness for the change that is coming should not be confined to industrial and financial leaders, and conservation of our resources will be the policy of all prudent business men until the present world chaos begins to clear and the new tendencies become more definite."

UNJUST EMBARGO.

(Salt Lake Tribune.) Australia recently placed an embargo upon the sale of typewriters manufactured by the Remington company at the instance of the British government. Action was taken upon complaint of the British typewriter manufacturers that the Remington company was trading with the enemy. News comes from Washington to the effect that the embargo order has been held up by the British government, presumably upon representations made by the United States. Whether or not the embargo will be allowed to go into effect will probably depend upon how

increases, the total for January being \$184,000,000, an increase of \$62,000,000. This is the highest January on record, and compares with \$122,000,000 a year ago and \$157,000,000 in 1913. The increase in imports was mainly of raw materials and non-durable goods. As a result the excess of imports was less embarrassing, and tends to improve the foreign exchange situation. Securities are still being returned on a considerable scale from abroad, but the movement is less pronounced than a few weeks ago. Of course the influx of British holdings must be expected to continue as long as liquidation resulting from the war requires.

"Our railroads continue pressed with traffic, the handling of which is hampered by difficulty in finding ocean tonnage for export trade. Eastern trunk lines are still congested by the large number of loaded cars awaiting release. General trade is active, and a large distribution is reported in textiles, food products and general necessities. Some improvement can be reported in the labor outlook; indications being that threatened disputes between the coal and railroad labor and their employers will be adjusted without serious controversy."

"Money continues abundant at reasonable rates despite expectations to the contrary. The local bond market is fairly active, and prices are well sustained by a good investment demand. More or less interest is excited concerning heavy impending foreign loans. These are a factor which must be taken into consideration for some months to come, and it is estimated that at least five billions may be placed before the summer months and a considerable portion of these applications is likely to be allotted to the United States."

much pressure is exerted by this country. The British typewriter manufacturers want the trade, and the home government will be inclined to give it to them upon almost any kind of a pretense if the trick can be safely turned.

Of course the Remington company and all the other typewriter concerns in the United States have been trading with the enemy, not the enemy of this country, but the enemy of Great Britain, as they have a perfect right to do. As a matter of fact, the Remington company maintains a large branch in Germany, and other American manufacturers do the same. The machines turned out by these companies although higher in price, are so far superior to the European product that they occupied a large portion of the European field. The war came along, and with it the embargo on German commerce. As a result the American typewriter branches in Germany and Austria have been unable to obtain supplies from the United States, and one by one they have been forced out of business, the Remington along with the others, although the latter company made a gallant struggle before throwing up its hands, with orders for thousands of machines on its books.

"Hop, the Devil's Brew," a startling expose of opium smuggling. How dope fiends are made. U. S. customs officials helped make and endorse this play, at The Ogden.

NEW BAKERY

Wednesday, March 8th, we will install a fancy cake and pastry bakery in connection with our confectionery and cafe business. Orders taken for delivery. Korn's, 2459 Washington avenue. Phone 689.—Advertisement.

All-British Association

First concert and dance, Maids' and Matrons' hall, First National Bank building, Wednesday, March 8, at 8 p. m. sharp. Tickets, 25c. All British-ers cordially invited.—Advertisement.

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